(LVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2929.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1803.

Annapolis, March 3.

From the AMERICAN.

BY REQUEST.

A COMMUNICATION ſigned "A Civil Officer of Maryland" which appeared originally in the Anti-Democrat, and has ſince been reprinted in different *Federal* news-papers, muſt no doubt have attracted the public attention. It purports to be a correct diſcloſure of the ſubſtance of the governor's verbal addreſs to the general aſſembly, in conſequence of a difference of opinion between him and the council; and it may, alſo, be conſidered as a ſummary of facts, that conſtituted (in the governor's opinion) the *diſreſpectful conduct of the council*, noticed in his letter to the legiſlature, on the ſubject of that difference. Had the "Civil Officer" given a full and correct ſtatement of all the circumſtances attendant upon this tranſaction, the council, it is believed, would have ſtood acquitted, in public opinion, of the leaſt *perſonal diſreſpect* towards his excellency; and the public reaſon would then have been unbiaſſed in the inveſtigation of a conſtitutional queſtion, which has given riſe to an unfortunate, but honeſt diverſity of ſentiment, among conſtituent members of the ſame department. The writer of this will not aſſert that the "Civil Officer" has been intentionally incorrect, becauſe he entertains too favourable an opinion of the *ſuppoſed* author of that performance, to inſinuate that he is capable of wilful miſrepreſentation: but that his ſtatement is materially variant from that of every member of the council, is a fact of which the public ought to be apprized, in forming its opinion on this intereſting queſtion. With this view, he ventures to ſubmit a narration of facts, which, he believes, he is warranted in aſſerting to be ſubſtantially correct, from different converſations which he has had on this ſubject, with every member of the executive council. This may ſerve to remove improper impreſſions, and be a neceſſary preliminary to the further diſcuſſion of the conſtitutional point, to which the attention of the ſtate has been lately drawn.

It is true, that the governor's opinion, of his having the *excluſive right of nomination in all appointments*, was known to the council, early in the laſt year; and he was as early apprized of their opinion, of its being a *concurrent* right to be exerciſed by the governor and every member of the board. This led to no ſerious inconvenience. In one inſtance, however, it being believed that the board were not united in opinion, as to the proper character to fill ſome appointment then under conſideration; one of the council requeſted that a ballot might take place, as he had underſtood, that mode had been adopted by former executives—it was objected to by the governor, as an infringement of the conſtitution, and an interference with his *right of nomination*. The effect was nothing more than a momentary irritation, and a poſtponement of the appointment until the next day—when again taken up, the governor conſented to the ballot, but obſerved, that it muſt not be conſidered as a conſtructive waver of his right of nomination. Balloting, was in all ſubequent appointments, reſorted to, when required—And a right of nomination to office, by the governor or any member of the council, was exerciſed, when the character firſt propoſed by either, did not receive the approbation of all the attending members of the board. The governor, in no inſtance, even when appointments were made by the council, *in his abſence*, refuſed a commiſſion: Of courſe this conflict of opinion, was never brought to an iſſue, during the laſt year.

But to proceed to the facts more immediately connected with the appointment of certain commiſſioners on the part of this ſtate, which produced the governor's letter to the aſſembly, charging the council with a *flagrant violation* of the reſolution under which the appointment was made, and with *diſreſpectful conduct* towards himſelf. On the morning of Saturday the 8th of January, the reſolution was taken into conſideration by the board, the governor and all the council attending—in the courſe of converſation, different gentlemen were named by the governor and members of the council, as proper characters to diſcharge the duty of commiſſioners. The impropriety of appointing *two* members of the legiſlature, it is true, was brought into view, and the council were not united in opinion, as to its expediency. But it was ſoon diſcoverable that a majority of the board were in favour of the gentlemen ultimately appointed. To take the ſenſe of the board, one member of the council requeſted, that the queſtion might be tried on a gentleman he had named; another remarked, that perhaps it would be more regular, to put it on the firſt nomination—The governor then, to the aſtoniſhment of the council, *with warmth* obſerved "that he would put the queſtion on no perſon *was nominated by himſelf*, and that from that day forward, he would ſign no commiſſion where the character therein named, did not meet his entire approbation."—A ſuſpenſion of the buſineſs took place, upon its being obſerved, that other appointments, upon which there might not probably be ſuch a difference of opinion, had better be taken up. After a laſpe of an hour or two, the ſubject was reſumed, by one of the council remarking to the governor, that although he (the member of the council) did not agree entirely with the majority of the board in their ſelection of commiſſioners, yet if that majority were determined to appoint three particular gentlemen, the act he thought would be binding; and he hoped for the ſake of harmony, the governor would conſent to go into the appointment. The governor replied, that *he* entertained a different opinion. A general converſation then took place on the ſubject, which was cloſed by an agreement to meet at 5 o'clock, P. M. for the purpoſe of making the appointment. The governor remarked, that he would in the mean-time, ſee the two gentlemen in the legiſlature, who had been nominated as commiſſioners; and he thought he could convince them that under all the circumſtances of the caſe, they ought not to act in that capacity.

It is readily admitted, that before the adjournment took place, it was underſtood by the board that one of the members of the council expected to leave the city of Annapolis the day following, which was one reaſon of the agreement to meet in the afternoon—It is equally certain, that the adjournment was agreed to unanimouſly; the governor and all the council conſenting to it. Indeed, ſome of the council are poſitive, that the governor himſelf propoſed the adjournment.

The council attended punctually in the afternoon, and having waited at leaſt an hour, proceeded to the appointment. They directed their clerk immediately to notify the commiſſioners of their appointment, as two of them were members of the aſſembly, and it was ſuppoſed, that body would terminate its ſeſſion during the evening.

Under this ſtatement it may ſurely be aſked, where were the circumſtances of *perſonal diſreſpect* towards the governor? Or, where the evidence to eſtabliſh the fact, that the appointment was made without his knowledge? True it is, that it took place when the governor was abſent from the council chamber; but that was certainly a voluntary abſence ariſing from a diſinclination to attend, as the adjournment for the ſpecial purpoſe for making the appointment was agreed to by him, if it was not the reſult of his own propoſition. But it is ſaid by ſome, that it would have been reſpectful to have informed the governor, through the meſſenger, that the council were attending! With a knowledge of the meeting, it was a duty no leſs incumbent on the governor, than every other member of the board to have been preſent at the time. Independent of this conſideration, it was believed, that it might lead to ſtill further irritation than what had been produced by the interchange of ſentiment in the morning.

When the governor met the council on the Monday following, after obſerving that he had underſtood they had appointed commiſſioners on Saturday evening, he began the letter which he afterwards forwarded to the aſſembly. Before its completion, he named three gentlemen who he ſaid he thought ought to be appointed, and aſked if the council would act on that nomination? One of them replied, that *he* conſidered the proceedings of Saturday *concluſive*. The governor then finiſhed his communication and read it to the board. He was aſſured that no member of the council intended to treat him with diſreſpect. Without making any reply, he ſealed his letter and forwarded it to the legiſlature by the clerk. The council conceived it a duty to exculpate themſelves from the charges of the governor, by furniſhing the legiſlature with a brief ſtatement of facts counteracting the impreſſion of the appointment having been made without his knowledge.—But the "Civil Officer" has ſtated, that the council did not act with frankneſs towards the governor, in not communicating their anſwer to him, before it was preſented to the aſſembly.—An impartial public will decide, whether candour required, that men charged *with indecorum of deportment towards the chief magiſtrate of the ſtate*, ſhould communicate to their accuſer the nature of their defence prior to its being preferred to *that* tribunal, before which the accuſation had been made? It will not be denied, that the governor's conduct in reading his letter to the council, is not inconſiſtent with the idea of *frankneſs or candour*; but it will never be admitted, that it deſerves the dignified appellation of *good breeding or refined politeneſs*; with a breach of which, the council were afterwards charged in the verbal addreſs.

The governor left the council room in a ſhort time after his letter was delivered, and the council expecting that the aſſembly would that day put a period to their ſeſſion, haſtily prepared their reply, that it might be handed to that body. It could hardly be ſuppoſed, that they would take their anſwer into conſideration in the preſence of the governor, after having heard the terms in which his letter was couched—beſides, it was not an *executive* act, but the addreſs of individuals juſtifying their conduct as *public functionaries*; and if it were to be admitted for the ſake of argument, that the governor's fiat was neceſſary to give validity to the appointment of commiſſioners, yet the ſanction of his approbation could not reaſonably be deemed requiſite to a defence againſt charges which he himſelf had exhibited.

Here perhaps this ſtatement ſhould be brought to a concluſion, but the writer cannot forbear remarking, that the "Civil Officer" has publiſhed, but one reſolution of the ſenate on this ſubject, diſconnected with any further procedure of the legiſlature, except the yeas and nays of the houſe of delegates on that reſolution.—Without any further explanation, this would be calculated to convey the idea that the houſe of delegates rejected the propoſition of the ſenate, becauſe they thought the governor's conſtruction of the conſtitution correct.—To enable the public to judge upon this ſubject by bringing into one view the whole proceeding, a copy of the ſenate's reſolutions and the meſſage of the houſe of delegates aſſigning the reaſon of their diſſent to the laſt reſolution, is herewith publiſhed.

Such facts are here ſubmitted to the peruſal of the public in juſtification of the council, as the omiſſions of the "Civil Officer" ſeemed to render neceſſary. The conſtitutional queſtion on the relative powers of the governor and council, may hereafter claim the attention of

A FRIEND TO CANDOUR.

By the Senate, January 11, 1803.

By the conſtitution the legiſlative, executive, and judicial departments are diſtinctly ſeparated, neither have a right within the ſphere of action of the other, to controul or expound the limits fixed by the conſtitution to each; therefore any opinion the legiſlature may expreſs, or any conſtruction they may give to the conſtitution in which the executive authority is implicated, cannot in any manner conclude that department, nor will it be bound to adopt the legiſlative conſtruction. But as the governor and the council have both expreſſed a deſire that the legiſlature ſhould give an opinion, and as that opinion may cloſe the miſunderſtanding that has taken place in the board; although we diſclaim any right of concluding by our deciſion, ſtill we conſider it by no means improper to comply with their mutual requeſt.

Therefore reſolved, That at the time of paſſing the reſolution reſpecting the appointment of commiſſioners on the part of this ſtate, to meet ſuch commiſſioner or commiſſioners as may be appointed on the part of Pennſylvania and on the part of the Suſquehanna canal company, reſpecting the navigation of the river Suſquehanna, it was the intention of the legiſlature, that thoſe appointments ſhould be made by the governor and council in the ſame manner, and not otherwiſe, that the civil officers of government are appointed.

And reſolved, That it is the opinion of the legiſlature, that the practice that has long ſince prevailed in the executive of indiſcriminately nominating perſons for appointments by the governor as well as by the council, as any member thereof, is the ſafeſt and perhaps the beſt conſtruction that we can put upon the conſtitution, and that the perſon obtaining a majority of the members of the council that conſtitutes a quorum is conſtitutionally elected.

The houſe of delegates agreed to the firſt reſolution and preamble, but rejected the laſt for the reaſon aſſigned in the following meſſage:

By the houſe of Delegates, Jan. 11, 1803.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,

We have diſſented from your laſt reſolution, which contains an expreſſion of your opinion on the conſtitutionality of the practice which has heretofore obtained relative to appointments by the executive, becauſe we decline expreſſing an opinion on the conſtruction of the conſtitution relative to the duties to be performed by the executive.

Laws of Maryland.

PASSED NOVEMBER SESSION, 1802.

A further additional ſupplement to the act, entitled, An act to direct deſcents.

BE it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That in all caſes where any of the heirs of a perſon deceaſed without will ſhall ſell out their right and title to the inteſtate's real eſtate, and the purchaſer or purchaſers, and the other heir or heirs, cannot

agree upon a diviſion, or in caſe any perſon entitled to any part be a minor, in order to obtain a diviſion of the eſtate, the purchaſer or purchaſers, heir or heirs, may effect the ſame agreeably to the directions and proviſions of the act to which this is a ſupplement.

And be it enacted, That in all caſes where the commiſſioners appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, under the ſaid act, ſhall determine that the eſtate cannot be divided without loſs to all the parties, and the court ſhall confirm their return, the perſon making an election to take the eſtate at the valuation of the commiſſioners, at the time of making the election ſhall ſeverally give bonds, with two or more ſufficient ſecurities, to be approved by the court in which the proceedings ſhall be had, to the other perſon or perſons entitled to the ſaid eſtate, for their ſeveral proportions of the ſum of money at which the ſaid eſtate is valued, which bonds ſhall bear intereſt from the date of the ſaid election, and ſhall be made payable in ſuch inſtalments as the court ſhall direct.

And be it enacted, That if any perſon or perſons entitled to make election to take the eſtate of any inteſtate as aforeſaid, ſhall be abſent from the county at the time when ſuch election ought to be made, the court ſhall paſs an order, to be publiſhed in ſome convenient news-paper at leaſt four weeks ſucceſſively, giving notice of the return and confirmation of the commiſſion, and appointing ſome day in the term next ſucceeding that in which the ſaid order ſhall be paſſed, for ſuch abſent perſon to appear in court, and make his or her election as aforeſaid; and on proof being made to the ſatisfaction of the court of the due publication as aforeſaid, and on the non-appearance of the perſon ſo abſent as aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful for the perſon next entitled, to come in and make election in the ſame manner as if the perſon ſo abſent had have appeared and refuſed to take the eſtate at the valuation of the commiſſioners.

And be it enacted, That if any perſon or perſons entitled to make election as aforeſaid ſhall be an idiot, *non compos mentis*, deaf and dumb, or otherwiſe diſqualified to declare his or her intention, in ſuch caſe the perſon next entitled ſhall be authoriſed to make his or her election, in the ſame manner as if the perſon diſqualified as aforeſaid had refuſed to make election as aforeſaid.

And be it enacted, That when any perſon entitled ſhall elect to take the eſtate at the valuation of the commiſſioners, or when all refuſe, and the ſame ſhall be ſold under the direction of the court, and bonds taken for the payment of the purchaſe money, the bonds ſo taken ſhall remain and be a lien on the lands for the purchaſe of which they were given, until the ſaid bonds ſhall be wholly paid.

And be it enacted, That in all caſes where an election hath been made under the act to which this is a further additional ſupplement by the huſband in right of his wife, and the valuation of the land of the ſaid inteſtate hath been paid, or ſecured to be paid, unto the heir or heirs of the deceaſed by the perſon or perſons ſo electing, the commiſſioners, or a majority of them, or the ſurvivors or ſurvivor of them, ſhall, under the direction of the court to which the return or returns ſhall have been made, make and execute to the perſon ſo electing, at his expence, a good and valid deed of bargain and ſale in fee-ſimple.

An act relating to runaway ſervants and ſlaves.

BE it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That it ſhall be the duty of the ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, and they are hereby reſpectively required and directed, upon any runaway ſervant or ſlave being committed to his cuſtody, to cauſe the ſame to be advertiſed in ſome public newspaper or papers printed in the city of Baltimore, the city of Waſhington, and the town of Eaſton, and in ſuch other public manner as he ſhall think proper, within fifteen days after ſuch commitment, and to make particular and minute deſcription of the cloathing, perſon and bodily marks, of ſuch runaway.

And be it enacted, That if the owner or owners, or ſome perſon in his, her or their behalf, ſhall not apply for ſuch runaway within the ſpace of ſixty days from the time of advertiſing as aforeſaid, and pay, or ſecure to be paid, all ſuch legal coſts and charges as have accrued by reaſon of apprehending, impriſoning and advertiſing ſuch ſervant or ſlave, it ſhall be the duty of ſuch ſheriff, and he is hereby required and directed, to proceed to ſell ſuch ſervant or ſlave, and immediately to give public notice by advertiſements, to be ſet up at the court-houſe door and ſuch other public places as he ſhall think proper, in the county where ſuch ſervant or ſlave is in cuſtody, of the time and place for ſale of ſuch ſervant or ſlave, by him to be appointed, not leſs than twenty days after the time limitted as aforeſaid has expired, and at ſuch time and place ſhall proceed to ſell and diſpoſe of ſuch ſervant or ſlave to the higheſt bidder.

And be it enacted, That the ſheriff ſhall, under the penalty of fifty dollars for every ſuch offence, make out, on oath, and return to the juſtices of the levy court, at their next ſeſſion after the ſale of any ſervant or ſlave, an account, ſtating the time of the commitment, the time of ſale, the name of the purchaſer and terms of ſale, and the expences and coſts of advertiſing, ſecuring and keeping, and the amount for which ſuch ſervant or ſlave has been ſold, and out of the money ariſing from ſuch ſale to retain the amount of ſuch coſts and charges as he is by law entitled to, and no more, and the balance, if any, to be paid to the juſtices of the levy court, who are hereby authoriſed and directed to pay the ſame to the owner of ſuch ſervant or ſlave, if ſuch owner ſhall apply for it within two years from the time of ſuch ſale, and if it ſhall not be applied for within two years as aforeſaid, then the money ſo paid to the levy court ſhall be applied to the uſe of the county; provided, that any ſervant or ſlave ſold as aforeſaid ſhall not be carried or tranſported out of this ſtate until after two years have elapſed from the time of ſuch ſale, and any perſon or perſons who ſhall carry, or cauſe to be carried out of this ſtate, within the time limitted as aforeſaid, any ſuch ſervant or ſlave, ſhall incur and be ſubject to the like penalties as perſons are who ſhall tranſport or carry any free negro out of this ſtate.

And be it enacted, That if any ſheriff ſhall refuſe or neglect to comply with the directions of this act, he ſhall for every ſuch refuſal or neglect, forfeit and pay the ſum of one hundred dollars.

And be it enacted, That an act, entitled, A ſupplement to the act relating to ſervants and ſlaves, paſſed May ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and nineteen, and an act, entitled, An act to reſtrain the ill practices of ſheriffs, and to direct their conduct reſpecting runaways, paſſed November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-two, be and they are hereby ſeverally repealed.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The Triſler—No. II.

Mos eſt hominum. Cic.

'Tis the faſhion of the times.

IT has always been conſidered as true, and I believe denied by none, that nothing is more fickle than the mind of a woman. Mankind in general have been upbraided with it, but it certainly muſt be admitted by all that the female ſex poſſeſs in a greater degree this quality; their minds are always vacillating—never ten minutes the ſame—and the Triſler takes the liberty of comparing them to a weather-cock, for like it they veer round with every faſhionable gale. Thoſe upon whom Nature has laviſhed the moſt unparalleled beauty, and all the accompliſhments, I might almoſt ſay, neceſſary to conſtitute an angel, cannot remain contented with the bountiful gifts of Providence. Vain, conceited and affected, they conceive they ſee through the microſcope of fancy ſome defect which can be remedied by their own hands; if by art they could ſupply what has been unbeſtowed by nature. Various have been the methods, and many their attempts, to add new beauty to themſelves, and there is no part upon which there has been ſpent more trouble, and the dreſs of which has undergone more alteration, than the head. Some few years back it was adorned with a plain muſlin turban, or ſimple ſtraw bonnet; then again the hair was curled and ſtuck with ſet combs, which added to the dazzling luſtre emitted from their eyes. All thoſe modes the Triſler very much admired—but when he comes to conſider the faſhion of the preſent day, he is ready to exclaim "*O Tempora! O mores!*" A wig, the hair of which is perhaps taken from the head of ſome of our deceaſed forefathers, is now the ton; not a lady can enter an aſſembly without one; if ſhe does ſhe is immediately ſaluted by twenty different mouths, "Why where's your wig to-night! You're out of the faſhion and might as well be dead! Do pray retire directly, you'll be the laughing ſtock of the whole room!" This converſation I myſelf have heard, and have alſo ſeen ladies adjuſting their falſe heads in company, owing to their diſlocation by a blaſt of wind, which is a ſight extremely diſguſting. It is unaccountable how this abſurd faſhion crept into exiſtence, and how polluted the taſte of thoſe muſt be who hide the beautiful locks of Nature by what is ſtyled a frizette. I have always thought that the purpoſe for which wigs were invented was to cover the baldneſs occaſioned by old age, but never till lately heard of their being uſed as a dreſs for ladies. Many abſurd faſhions have been in vogue, but none half ſo ridiculous as this. The thinneſs of attire with which the fair are now adorned is to be ſure aſtoniſhing and wonderful; for it certainly is an undeniable truth that the ſhape may be very diſtinctly ſeen through it. One dimity petticoat, with a muſlin gown, is all that defends them from the rigid blaſt of winter. I will not undertake to aſſert it as a truth, but the Triſler ſurmiſes, they muſt call in the aſſiſtance of a pair of flannel drawers. I happened in company a few evenings paſt, and I truſt I ſhall be pardoned for my ignorance, when I confeſs that through miſtake I took up part of a lady's dreſs under the conviction of its being a handkerchief. This was owing to a faſhion which is alſo in being, and which operates conſiderably in favour of merchants and peddlers; for what would formerly make a whole gown, would now ſcarcely be ſufficient to complete what is called a trail. My error originated in this manner; a lady, wiſhing to change her ſeat, roſe to croſs the room, this trail, as it is called, was at the diſtance of two or three yards behind; thinking it impoſſible it could be part of her dreſs, I immediately took it up under that impreſſion; diſcovering my miſtake, I was conſiderably embarraſſed, and calling my eyes around I ſaw thoſe of the whole company fixed upon me—never did confuſion gain a greater aſcendancy over any one; I remained rivetted to the ſpot, unable to move, and plainly could I feel the crimſon flood flow my heart and endeavour to find vent through the pores of my cheeks—the young lady, in conſequence of whoſe dreſs this miſtake happened, perceiving my confuſed ſituation, informed me it was a matter of no conſequence, which gave me ſome relief againſt the contending paſſions which agitated my whole frame. Thus we ſee that fooliſh faſhions not only ſubject their practiſers to ridicule and deriſion, but oftentimes lead into diſagreeable embarraſſments unwary and innocent perſons. It is an old ſaying, and I believe a very true one, that "*experientia docet multa.*" This in ſome things I myſelf have witneſſed, and that *experientia docebit multa* I can readily anſwer for myſelf, for the Triſler is determined in future never through motives of politeneſs, or any other motive, to ſubject himſelf to a like ſituation by interfering with any part of a lady's dreſs.

I ſaw a very curious letter, ſome time paſt, from a lady to her acquaintance, which proves beyond a poſſibility of controverſy, as I have ſaid, that nothing is more fickle than a female's mind. Its ſingularity I think entitles it to a place in the ſecond number of the Triſler.

Dear Faſtidia,

I SUPPOSE you intend going to Mrs Spark's to-night—I cannot. Almoſt overcome by paſſion, I can ſcarce hold my pen while I inform you of the dreadful accident I have met with. My wig was elegantly curled by the barber, and I promiſed myſelf much pleaſure this evening in wearing it. My white muſlin gown, you know, is not quite in the faſhion, it wants a few more yards to the tail of it. I firſt intended wearing that, but then again thought I would wear my feſtooned ſilk. I tried it on but did'nt think I became it. Here I was placed in a dreadful dilemma; one was not ſufficiently in the faſhion, the other not becoming. What was to be done? Not caring what expence to incur in decorating my perſon and appearing to the beſt advantage, wiſhing to captivate the heart of ſome ſenſible beau, I walked to a dry and requeſted to ſee ſome of their fineſt muſlins—the gentleman handed ſome down as he thought very fine and handſome, but you can't paint to yourſelf my aſtoniſhment when I ſaw them, and underſtood the price was only ſix dollars a yard. I immediately left the room, firſt informing him they would not ſuit me, and were not ſuch as I had been accuſtomed to wear. I then went to another ſtore and deſired to ſee ſome of their ſatins of a ſuperior quality. One piece ſtruck my fancy, which I determined to purchaſe, the shopkeeper informing me it was only fourteen dollars a yard, which I thought a very moderate price. It was immediately cut off, and from thence I made the beſt of my way to the mantua maker's—I arrived there about eleven o'clock, and as I wiſhed to have it finiſhed againſt the next evening, I obtained the faithful promiſe of the ſempſtreſs to that effect. I waited in the moſt patient manner until the next evening, when I wiſhed every moment to ſee it come home, but in vain. Not being able any longer to reſtrain my impatience, I ſent the ſervant down to know why it was not brought. In a few minutes my maid returned and informed me it was impoſſible I could have it that evening; that owing to the neglect of the maker, and an unfortunate ſlip of ſciſſors, a piece had been cut out of the moſt conſpicuous part of the body. Upon this information I was enraged with anger; nothing could appeaſe me; and thus owing to my fickleneſs, (which you know my dear Faſtidia is a failing to which all our ſex is ſubject,) in not being content with one of my own dreſſes, becauſe it only wanted a few yards to make it in the height of the faſhion, I was reduced to the diſagreeable neceſſity of remaining at home the pleaſure of ſeeing you I alſo loſt—and now confeſs to you my weakneſs, and am ſorry I gave way to it.

Your's, IMPRUDENTIA.

NATCHEZ, January 8.

Miſſiſippi Legiſlature.

Wedneſday, January 5, 1803.

Reſolved, by the legiſlative council and houſe of repreſentatives of the Miſſiſippi Territory, in general aſſembly convened,

That it is expedient for this legiſlature to expreſs their ſentiments reſpecting the diſcontinuance of the place of depoſit for American merchandiſes and effects at the port of New-Orleans.

Reſolved, That the governor of this territory be requeſted to forward the following memorial to the delegate in congreſs, to be by him preſented to the preſident, ſenate, and houſe of repreſentatives of the United States.

MEMORIAL

Of the legiſlative council and houſe of repreſentatives, of the Miſſiſippi territory,

To the preſident, ſenate, and houſe of repreſentatives of the United States.

Your memorialiſts beg leave to expreſs their feelings and ſentiments relative to an event, by which the intereſts of weſtern America in general, and of this territory in particular, are materially affected. While the treaty of San Lorenzo et Real ſecured the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi, and a convenient place of depoſit for the merchandiſes and effects of American traders, it politically incorporated this country as a part of the United States. Under this auſpicious change, we ſaw our trade flouriſhing, our property ariſing rapidly in value, and we felicitated ourſelves in being the free and happy citizens of an independent republic.—Repoſing in national faith for a continual obſervation of ſtipulated privileges we had indulged the ſanguine expectation, that this ſtate of proſperity would not have been ſoon interrupted.

The motives which may have influenced the Spaniſh government, to withhold from us a place of depoſit, are a ſubject of conjecture; but no doubt can exiſt as to the act itſelf being a direct infraction of our treaty with that nation.

A recent order by the government of Louiſiana, prohibiting all intercourſe between the citizens of the United States and the ſubjects of Spain, has conſiderably increaſed the embarraſſment upon our trade, and breathes a ſpirit of ſtill greater enmity to the United States.

Your memorialiſts, conſcious of the wiſdom, juſtice and energy of the general government, reſt aſſured that no ſuccour will be withholden which exiſting circumſtances may require; and ſo far as may depend on us, WE TENDER TO OUR COUNTRY OUR LIVES AND FORTUNES, in ſupport of ſuch meaſures as congreſs may deem neceſſary, to vindicate the honour and protect the intereſt of the United States.

(Signed)

WILLIAM G. FORMAN,
Speaker of the houſe of repreſentatives.

JOHN ELLIS,
Preſident of the council.

Atteſt,

FELIX HUGHS,
Secretary to the council.

CHARLESTON, February 2.

A report is in circulation, on the authority, it is ſaid, of a French gentleman lately arrived in this city, that a large fleet of French men of war, with a number of workmen and labourers on board, are on their way to the river St. Mary's, to cut timber for building ſhips, and to form a dock yard on the Florida bank of that river. It is added, that the two Floridas have been ceded by Spain to France, and that the ceſſion took place at the ſame time with that of Louiſiana. We are getting into a warm ſituation. With ſuch a neighbour as France on our weſtern and on our ſouthern boundaries; are not our proſpects of peace and ſecurity doubtful?—What is our preſident doing? Is England blind? Or has fate itſelf entered the liſts on the ſide of France againſt the world?

From the ſame quarter we underſtand, that tranſports laden with refractory negroes from St. Domingo, are to come to America and land their contents on the river St. Mary's. [*Courier.*]

LEXINGTON, February 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Natchez to his correspondent in this place, dated January 6, 1803.

"There is a report here that two thousand French troops have landed within a few days.

"The government at New-Orleans has issued a proclamation prohibiting their citizens from holding any commerce with the people of the United States whatever. The consequences no doubt will be very serious. I have not time to assign what their motive can be for so doing or acting in this most cruel and outrageous manner.—I hope their temerity will meet with a just punishment from our government."

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.

Letters, as late as the 23d of January, have been received from New-Orleans, which state, that the American dispatch boat had arrived, and that answers from the intendant to the president and to the Spanish minister had been sent off by an express. The interference of the chevalier de Yrujo excited the great displeasure of the intendant, who declared, that he acted under the orders of the French government; that he was extremely impatient for the arrival of the French troops, and that, being apprehensive the Americans would take possession of the country, he had written to hasten the expedition.

February 25.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated December 12th, 1802, to a person in this city.

"Yesterday gen. Victor, the captain-general of Louisiana, left this city in company with J. J. Ayme, the etat-major, and the other officers of the administration of that colony, to embark from Helvoet sluys for New-Orleans. The prefect set out for Rochfort a few days since, to take his passage from thence in a corvette; and, to make preparations for the arrival of the troops at New-Orleans.

Died, on Monday morning, the 21st instant, at 7 o'clock, THOMAS WIGNELL, Esq; one of the managers of the new theatre.

BALTIMORE, February 28.

By a gentleman from Washington, we learn, that the resolutions offered by Mr. Ross, were negatived by a majority of four votes; and that those offered by Mr. Breckenridge (published in this day's American) were on Saturday, *unanimously adopted*. The house of representatives, it is supposed, will concur.

On Wednesday the senate took up the resolutions offered by Mr. Ross.

A motion was made by Mr. Breckenridge to amend them, by striking out from the word *resolved*, and inserting the following:

That the president of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, whenever he shall judge it expedient, to require of the executives of the several states to take effectual measures to organize and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, 80,000 effective militia, officers included.

Resolved, That the president may, if he judges it expedient, authorise the executives of the several states to accept, as part of the detachment aforesaid any corps of the volunteers, who shall continue in service for such time not exceeding —— months, and perform such services as shall be prescribed by law.

Resolved, That —— dollars be appropriated for paying and subsisting such part of the troops aforesaid, whose actual service may be wanted, and defraying such other expences as, during the recess of congress, the president may deem necessary for the security of the territory of the United States.

Resolved, That —— dollars be appropriated for erecting, at such place or places on the western waters as the president may judge most proper, one or more arsenals.

On these *last* resolutions a debate ensued, which continued to a late hour, in which Messrs. Breckenridge, Clinton, Cocke, and Jackson supported; and Messrs. White, Mason, and Dayton opposed them.

On yesterday the debate was continued by Messrs. Wells, Ross and Morris against the resolutions of Mr. Breckenridge, and Mr. Wright in their favour, until 7 o'clock, when the senate adjourned.

[*Friday's Intel.*]

WASHINGTON, February 24.

The election of *John Q. Adams*, as senator, has been confirmed in the senate of Massachusets, by 19 votes out of 26.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Prince-George's county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the twenty-fifth day of March next, at the late dwelling-house of MARGARET BOYD, deceased, near Queen-Anne,

ALL the estate of the said deceased, consisting of a number of valuable negroes, stock of all kinds, household furniture, plantation utensils, tobacco, a quantity of good bacon, Indian corn, and fodder, on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers to give bond, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, which will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until all is sold.

ISAAC LANSDALE, Administrator and Guardian to the deceased's children.

N. B. All persons having just claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit them, properly authenticated, and passed by the orphans court, before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. I. L.

February 28, 1803. 1m 3/16

Sheriff's Sales.

Will be SOLD, on the 31st of March next, for ready money, at the house of Mrs. MARTHA HALL, at 12 o'clock,

FOUR horses, four head of cattle, one ox cart, four oxen, and one negro man TOBY; taken as the property of Mrs. Hall, at the suit of James Mewburn, for the use of Nicholas Harwood. The sale will be under a writ of *venditioni exponas*.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, out of Anne-Arundel county court, to me directed, will be SOLD, on the plantation of ABEL HILL, on Saturday the 2d day of April next, for ready money, viz.

ONE negro boy called TONY, one ditto woman and child, MIMA and EZEKIEL, four head of horses, four head of oxen, crop of tobacco in the house, and all the land where he lives; taken in execution at the suit of William Alexander. The sale will begin at 11 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

By virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, out of the general court of the western shore of Maryland, will be SOLD, for ready money, on Friday the 1st day of April next, at THOMAS ELLIOTT'S tavern,

THE following property, to wit: the remains of one thousand acres of land, called HARRISON'S RESURVEY, after deducting the purchase of Mr. Joseph Childs, which is about 379 acres; the above land was taken in execution as the property of Samuel Harrison, jun. one at the suit of Joshua Johnson, use of Thomas Cook, two at the suit of Benjamin Harrison, use of Robert Denny, two at the suit of Richard and Bennett Darnall, and any execution that may come to hand.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, out of the general court of the western shore of Maryland, will be SOLD, on Thursday the 31st of March next, at RICHARD HALL'S, of Edward, for ready money,

THE following property, to wit: one negro boy called HARRY, one ditto man JACK, one grey horse, two mules, one ox cart, and four oxen; taken as the property of the said Hall, at the suit of Martha Howard, use of John Gwinn, and for officers fees. The sale will not begin till after 10 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

February 26, 1803.

FRANCIS PIC,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

TAKES the liberty to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he has an assortment of millinery, consisting of velvet bonnets, lace caps, wreaths of flowers, noségays, the most fashionable wigs and frizets, gold and silver cords and tassels, cordelier, gold and silver thread, different patterns for gowns, elegant silk shawls, superfine silk and cotton stockings for ladies or gentlemen, kid embroidered shoes, plain ditto, Morocco ditto, gold and silver shoe bows, silk ditto of various sorts, and a great many other articles too tedious to mention. Any ladies or gentlemen honouring him with their custom, will be accommodated at the store lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Brewer, between Mr. John Munroe's and Mr. Wilkins's store. His residence being in George-town, Bridge-street, and expecting to go from this on Monday next, ladies having any commands they will be punctually attended to.

Annapolis, March 2, 1803. 1m 3/16

In CHANCERY, February 28, 1803.

John Parnham,
against
Anne Cooksey, Margaret Barron, Jesse Barron, and Eleanor his wife, Charles Courts, and William Courts, heirs of Jonathan Burch, deceased.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the foreclosure of a mortgage of a tract of land, in Charles county, called MOUNT PLEASANT, executed by Jonathan Burch to the complainant, on the 15th day of February, 1802, for securing the payment to him of £.1026 5 !, current money, and 23,706 lb. of tobacco; it states, that the said Jonathan has died intestate, and without issue, that the defendants aforesaid are his heirs, and that Jesse Barron, and his wife, and Charles Courts, and William, reside out of this state; it is, on the complainant's motion, ordered, that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the 18th day of March next, he give notice to the nonresident defendants of his application to this court, and of the substance and object of his bill, and may warn each of them to appear here, in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 18th day of July next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as pray'd.

True copy,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

3m 1/3

ALMANACKS,

For the year 1803,

To be had at this office.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN WELSH, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, requires all persons having claims against said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to

JOHN ROSS, Administrator.

Annapolis, March 1, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the court of Prince-George's county, at the next April term, for a commission to mark and bound two tracts of land, one called WARBURTON MANOR, and the other FRANKLAND, lying in said county, according to the acts of assembly in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS A. DIGGES.

Warburton, February 18, 1803.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a stout likely negro man, who calls himself JACK TURNER, and says he is free, a joiner by trade; that he has a father and mother, and some other relations, living in Baltimore, from whence he was forced away by a certain capt. Jervis, about four years ago, and carried and sold to a planter in Georgia, from whom he escaped last fall, and was on his way to Baltimore when apprehended. Jack is a likely young black man, about twenty-three years of age, five feet ten inches high, very bare of cloaths, and can read a little, has a scar on his left eye-brow. His master, if any, is requested to take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law for prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

February 21, 1803.

Real Estate for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 4th day of March next, on the premises, at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not on the first fair day,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, containing two hundred and eighty-two and an half acres, whereon Mr. Philemon Brown lately resided, except the widow's right of dower; this land lies on Patuxent river, about two miles below the Fork Bridge, and has thereon a comfortable dwelling-house, and all necessary out-houses, a spring of excellent water, within a few steps of the house; the soil is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, small grain, and tobacco; there formerly was a saw mill on said land, which, with very little expence, might be converted into a grist mill; the wood and timber growing thereon will with care last a great number of years, and part of the said land might be very easily converted into excellent meadow ground. The terms of sale of the above tract of land are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the trustee, with two approved securities, for the payment of the purchase money, with legal interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest as aforesaid, and not before, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed for the property sold.

JOHN WELCH, Trustee.

N. B. The creditors of the said deceased are requested to lodge their claims, with the vouchers thereof, in the chancery-office, in Annapolis, on or before the day of sale.

February 5, 1803. 4t J. W.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of DANIEL WILLIAMSON, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to the orphans court, in order to be passed, and those indebted to said estate to make payment, to

ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON, Adm'x.

January 26, 1803. 3

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitsunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an osnabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Chapett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril. 3o

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TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

C. MILLER.

Annapolis, August 17, 1802. tf

NOTICE.

AS it is indiſpenſably neceſſary that the concerns of the late firm of RIDGELY and EVANS ſhould be brought to an immediate cloſe, NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN to all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid firm, by bond, note, or open account, and on which judgments have been obtained, that longer indulgence cannot be given, but that they will be put in immediate execution; and all others indebted by bond, note, or open account, are deſired to come forward, without delay, and ſettle the ſame, otherwiſe they may expect, by the 18th day of March next, they will be put into the hands of an attorney, and ſuit brought on the ſame at next April and May term.

ABSALOM RIDGELY,
JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to ſaid firm on coming forward and paying one half, ſo as to enable them to meet their payments, will be allowed a further time for the balance.

Annapolis, February 23, 1803. 2

Wanted immediately,

A BOY, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, who writes a good hand, and underſtands figures, to attend in a retail ſtore; none need apply but thoſe who can come well recommended. Inquire of the printers. 2

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at April term next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in ſaid county, called JOHN and MARY'S CHANCE, being a reſarvey on two tracts or parts of tracts of land, the one called DAN, and the other called JERICHO, in purſuance of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.

Herring Bay, Anne-Arundel county,
January 1, 1803. 2

WHEREAS my wife ANNE BRAY, has eloped from my bed and board, without any provocation whatſoever; this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting from this date.

JOS. BRAY.

February 19, 1803. 2

Purſuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on ſix months credit, at the late dwelling of SAMUEL WARD, near Herring creek church, on the tenth day of March next,

THE perſonal property of the ſaid SAMUEL WARD, conſiſting of negroes, women and children, and ſome cattle and horſes. The ſale to commence at eleven o'clock A. M. 3X

NATHAN WARD, Adminiſtrator.

Purſuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thurſday the 10th of March next, if fair, if not, the firſt fair day thereafter, at the dwelling of HAMPTON ROBINSON, on the north ſide of Severn river,

THE perſonal property of JOHN ROBINSON, deceaſed. The ſale to commence at eleven o'clock A. M. and the terms made known at the time of ſale. 3X

LUKE ROBINSON, } Adminiſtrators.
DAVID ROBINSON, }

Mules for Sale.

The ſubſcriber will OFFER for SALE, at Prince-George's county court, to be holden at Upper-Marlborough on the firſt Monday in April next,

A NUMBER of VALUABLE MULES. Perſons inclinable to purchaſe will do well to attend at the time and place above mentioned, as a better opportunity of ſupplying themſelves with this uſeful animal may probably not ſhortly happen.

3 WILLIAM MACKEY.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber, of Calvert county, in the State of Maryland, the executor of RICHARD CULEW, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, will, on the 15th day of April, 1803, attend at the office of the regiſter of wills for Anne-Arundel county, in the city of Annapolis, for the purpoſe of making payment or diſtribution amongſt the creditors of the ſaid deceaſed, according to law. All perſons intereſted will take notice of this information. Given under my hand, this 14th day of February, 1803.

3X JOSEPH WILKINSON.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of SAMUEL ABELL, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceaſed, are hereby notified, that on the 11th of March next enſuing a diſtribution of the aſſets of ſaid deceaſed will take place at the office of Jeremiah Jordan, Eſquire, in Leonard-town, when and where they are deſired to attend, with their claims legally authenticated, and receive their dividend, or they will be excluded from all benefit thereof.

3X MARY ABELL, Adminiſtratrix of SAMUEL ABELL, deceaſed.

Leonard-town, January 29, 1803.

Eighty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and ſecuring two young negro men in gaol, DAVY and SAM. Davy is about twenty-three or twenty-four years old, rather of a yellowiſh complexion, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, and well made; had on when he made his eſcape, an old felt hat, and a drab coloured ſhort jacket and trouſers. Sam is about twenty-five or twenty-ſix years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very ſtout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a ſhort round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trouſers, fringed at the bottom. Theſe negroes made their eſcape in the month of May laſt, and very likely they have changed their cloathing. Davy has been ſeen frequently on gen. Stone's farm, at Stepney, by ſeveral perſons in that neighbourhood, not long ſince, and Sam is ſaid to reſort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and ſecures them in gaol, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or FORTY DOLLARS for either of them, paid by me, the ſubſcriber.

9 STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
Paſſed November Seſſion, 1802.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, or ſtrayed from the ſubſcriber's waggon, at Hildebrand's tavern, ſeven miles from Frederick-town, on the George-town road, on the night of Monday the 3d inſtant, a light cheſnut ſorrel STUD HORSE, eight years old, ſixteen hands high, has a ſtar and ſmall blaze in his face, one hind foot white, a natural ſplit in one of his hind hoofs, from the point to the hair, a long tail lately roughly cut, trots and paces, but inclines to the latter, a blemiſh on one of his eyes, occaſioned by a ſtroke of a whip, and is rubbed with the chains and breechband; had on a halter, chain and collar. The above reward will be paid for the horſe and thief, if ſtolen, or twenty dollars for returning the horſe to the ſubſcriber, living on Licking creek, Waſhington county, Maryland.

BENJAMIN BEAN.

January 14, 1803. 4X

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-houſe, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Eſq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houſes, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ANNISON, now in poſſeſſion of the premiſes, or to

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802. 20

In CHANCERY, February 8, 1803.

Henry Cookſey,
againſt
Leonard Burch, Eleanor Burch, Zadock Harris, and Sarah his wife, Notley Maddox, and Suſanna his wife, Peregrine Thorn, and Anne his wife, and Sarah Burch.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a conveyance in fee-ſimple of the following tracts or parcels of land, ſituate, lying and being in Charles county, to wit: LUMLEY, PERNUARY, and BURCH'S HELP, ſuppoſed to contain in the aggregate about two hundred acres, which Benjamin Burch, of ſaid county, ſince deceaſed, ſold to the complainant on the twenty-third day of March, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, and for the conveyance of which, with a general warranty of the title, he paſſed his bond to the complainant on the day and year aforeſaid; the bill ſtates, that Benjamin Burch, on the day and year aforeſaid, ſold the aforeſaid tracts or parcels of land to the complainant, at and for the quantity of two hundred and twelve pounds of tobacco per acre, and on the ſame day paſſed his bond to the complainant to convey the ſame to him, with a general warranty; that the complainant has paid the conſideration of ſaid land; that the ſaid Benjamin Burch died in the year 1786 or 1787, leaving the ſaid Leonard Burch and Eleanor Burch, the children of Leonard Burch, deceaſed, Sarah Harris, Suſanna Maddox, and Anne Thorn, ſiſters of the ſaid Benjamin and Sarah Burch, the daughter of Juſtinian Burch, his heirs at law, and that they are without the juriſdiction of the ſtate; it is thereupon, and on motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted three times ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette before the twenty-fifth day of February, inſt. to the intent that the non-reſident defendants may have notice of his application to this court, and of the ſubſtance and object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in perſon, or by a ſolicitor, on or before the ſecond Tueſday of July next, to ſhew cauſe why a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, under the pretence of freedom, a negro woman by the name of ALLE, a very dark brown woman, has tolerable long hair, aged twenty-five years, five feet five or ſix inches high, and has good proportion to her height; ſhe took her child with her which ſhe called AUSTIN, or JACOB, and in his abſence has taken the name of MURRAH JOICE, and it is not unlikely but that ſhe has changed her name again; it is ſuppoſed ſhe is harboured about Mr. Charles Carroll's quarter, as ſhe has many kindred there, and has been frequently ſeen in the neighbourhood of Annapolis; all the quarters neighbouring to town may be ſuſpected, as ſhe has been away a conſiderable time, and has had the opportunity of getting acquainted with almoſt every ſuch place. Whoever takes up ſaid woman, with or without the child, and ſecures her ſo that the owner gets her again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

12 JAMES SANDERS.

TO BE SOLD.

THE ſubſcriber will SELL, on very accommodating terms, from *one* to *ſixteen* hundred acres of LAND, ſituate in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, contiguous to Ellicott's new road, and a convenient diſtance from the city of Baltimore. This land lays tolerably compact, has a large proportion of rich meadow ground, the ſoil well adapted to the cultivation of ſmall grain, corn, and tobacco, and is ſuſceptible of great improvement by a judicious uſe of plaiſter of Paris, which would render it very productive. The neighbourhood of this property is pleaſant and agreeable, and the ſituation in regard to health equal to any in the ſtate of Maryland.

Perſons wiſhing to purchaſe farms in an eligible part of the country, and with a ſmall ſum of money, are invited to embrace the preſent opportunity, if neglected, regret may in vain hope for another occaſion ſo favourable for attaining theſe objects. Title, with a general warranty, will be given.

12X W. ALEXANDER.

Annapolis, November 11, 1802.

FOR SALE,

On a credit, if required,

A LIKELY, healthy, young negro woman, accuſtomed to houſe work, with a female child. Inquire of the printer. 10

Runaway Slaves.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Prince-George's county, on the third inſtant, the two following negroes; EMANUEL, about forty years of age, a black fellow, five feet five or ſix inces high, ſays he is a blackſmith by trade, and that he belongs to MARIA LUNSFORD, living in Northumberland county, Virginia; his cloathing a blue cloth great coat, blue cloth cloſe coat, a red cloth waiſtcoat, corduroy breeches, yarn ſtockings, an old felt and ſhoes.

MOSES, a yellow complexion, appears to be about twenty-two years of age, has a ſcar on his left cheek, about five feet five or ſix inches high, ſays he belongs to WILLIAM SIMONS, of Lancaſter county, Virginia; his cloathing a green cloth coat, ſtrouded waiſtcoat, blue cloth breeches, yarn ſtockings, felt hat, and coarſe half boots. The owners of the ſaid negroes are requeſted to releaſe them from gaol, or they will be ſold as the law directs.

THOMAS MACGILL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

December 21, 1802. 9

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 10th January, 1803, in Prince-George's county, two miles from the Governor's Bridge, a negro man named SAM, about 50 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a little bow legged, and ſtoops as he walks; had on when he went off a country cloth jacket and breeches, kerſey wove, the upper part of both ſleeves is black under the arms, it is uſeleſs for me to attempt to deſcribe any other cloathing, as he had a variety, and is a likely artful fellow; I expect he has a paſs, and will change his name and cloaths and paſs for a free man. I purchaſed him ſeveral years ago at the ſale of Mr. Robert Tyler. I am informed he has a brother and ſon at major Stoddart's quarter, near George-town, where it is likely he may be harboured, he pretends to be religious, but keeps three wives. The ſaid fellow ran away from Mr. Tyler and was taken up near Frederick, with a paſs. I will give 10 dollars to any perſon ſecuring the ſaid fellow in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, if brought home 12 dollars, if taken out of the ſtate and brought home the above reward.

I forwarn all perſons from harbouring, employing or carrying off the ſaid fellow at their peril.

MAREEN DUVALL.

January 18, 1803. 4

IF any gentlemen of the bar wiſh to ſee the plan, conditions, and judge Tuckers preface to the American edition of Blackſtone, they may be accommodated with them at this office. 4

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.